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(54) AMIDINE COMPOUND AND USE THEREOF

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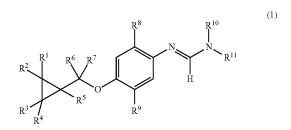
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(57) ABSTRACT

An amidine compound represented by formula (1)



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and represent a C1 to C5 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or the like; R⁶ and R⁷ are a hydrogen atom or the like; R⁸ and R⁹ are the same or different and represent a C1 to C3 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or the like; and R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are the same or different and represent a C1 to C6 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or the like;

has an excellent control effect on plant diseases.

5 Claims, No Drawings

AMIDINE COMPOUND AND USE THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an amidine compound and 5 use thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

Many compounds have been developed as an active ingredient of a plant disease controlling agent, and put to practical use (refer to WO2000/046184 A, WO2003/093224 A).

The present invention provides a compound having an excellent control effect on plant diseases.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

As a result of an intensive study to find a compound having an excellent control effect on plant diseases, the present inventor has found that an amidine compound represented by the following formula (1) has an excellent control effect on plant diseases, and thereby reaching the present invention.

More specifically, the present invention includes the following invention.

[1] An amidine compound represented by formula (1)

wherein

R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ each independently represent a C1 to C5 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, 40 a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom;

R⁶ and R⁷ each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C1 to C3 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms;

R[§] and R⁹ each independently represent a C1 to C3 alkyl 45 group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, a C1 to C2 alkoxy group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, or a halogen atom; and

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ each independently represent a C1 to C6 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or a C2 to 50 C6 alkenyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms.

(hereinafter, may be referred to as Compound of Present Invention (1)).

[2] The amidine compound according to [1], wherein

R⁸ and R⁹ are each independently a methyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms;

R¹⁰ is a methyl group; and

R¹¹ is a C1 to C3 alkyl group or a C2 to C3 alkenyl group. [3] The amidine compound according to [1], wherein

R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently a C1 to C5 alkyl group, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ are a methyl group; and

R¹¹ is an ethyl group, a propyl group or a 2-propenyl group. [4] A plant disease controlling agent comprising the amidine 65 compound as defined in any one of [1] to [3] (hereinafter, referred to as the controlling agent of the present invention).

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[5] A method for controlling plant diseases comprising applying an effective amount of the amidine compound as defined in any one of [1] to [3] to a plant or soil.

[6] Use of the amidine compound as defined in any one of [1] to [3] for controlling plant diseases.

A plant disease can be controlled by using Compound of Present Invention (1).

MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Substituents in the present invention will be described below.

The halogen atom includes a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom.

The C1 to C5 alkyl group represents a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and examples include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a butyl group, an isobutyl group, a tertiary butyl group, a pentyl group, a 2-methylbutyl group, and a 3-methylbutyl group.

The C1 to C5 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms represents a C1 to C5 alkyl group and a C1 to C5 haloalkyl group. The C1 to C5 haloalkyl group represents a group in which at least one hydrogen atom of the C1 to C5 25 alkyl group is substituted with a halogen atom, and examples include a monofluoromethyl group, a monochloromethyl group, a dichloromethyl group, a difluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a trichloromethyl group, a tribromomethyl group, a chlorofluoromethyl group, a dichlorofluorom-30 ethyl group, a 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, a 2,2,2-trichloroethyl group, a pentafluoroethyl group, a chlorodifluoromethyl group, a 2,2-difluoroethyl group, a 2-chloro-2-fluoroethyl group, a 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethyl group, a 2,2-dichloro-2fluoroethyl group, a 2-fluoropropyl group, a 3-fluoropropyl 35 group, a 2,2-difluoropropyl group, a 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl group, a 3-(fluoromethyl)-3-fluoropropyl group, a 4-fluorobutyl group, and a 5-fluoropentyl group. Examples of the halogen atom that can substitute for a hydrogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom.

The C1 to C3 alkyl group represents a linear or branched alkyl group and examples include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, and an isopropyl group.

The C1 to C3 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms represents a C1 to C3 alkyl group and a C1 to C3 haloalkyl group. The C1 to C3 haloalkyl group represents a group in which at least one hydrogen atom of the C1 to C3 alkyl group is substituted with a halogen atom, and examples include a monofluoromethyl group, a monochloromethyl group, a dichloromethyl group, a difluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a trichloromethyl group, a tribromomethyl group, a chlorofluoromethyl group, a dichlorofluoromethyl group, a 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, a 2,2,2-trichloroethyl group, a pentafluoroethyl group, a chlorodifluoromethyl group, a 2,2-difluoroethyl group, a 2-chloro-2-fluoroethyl group, a 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethyl group, a 2,2-dichloro-2fluoroethyl group, a 2-fluoropropyl group, a 3-fluoropropyl group, a 2,2-difluoropropyl group, and a 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl group. Examples of the halogen atom that can substitute for a hydrogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom.

The C1 to C6 alkyl group represents a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and examples include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a butyl group, an isobutyl group, a tertiary butyl group, a pentyl group, a 2-methylbutyl group, a 3-methylbutyl group, and a hexyl group.

The C1 to C6 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms represents a C1 to C6 alkyl group and a C1 to C6 haloalkyl group. The C1 to C6 haloalkyl group represents a group in which at least one hydrogen atom of the C1 to C6 alkyl group is substituted with a halogen atom, and examples 5 include a monofluoromethyl group, a monochloromethyl group, a dichloromethyl group, a difluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a trichloromethyl group, a tribromomethyl group, a chlorofluoromethyl group, a dichlorofluoromethyl group, a 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, a 2,2,2-trichloroet- 10 hyl group, a pentafluoroethyl group, a chlorodifluoromethyl group, a 2,2-difluoroethyl group, a 2-chloro-2-fluoroethyl group, a 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethyl group, a 2,2-dichloro-2fluoroethyl group, a 2-fluoropropyl group, a 3-fluoropropyl group, a 2,2-difluoropropyl group, a 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl 15 group, a 3-(fluoromethyl)-3-fluoropropyl group, a 4-fluorobutyl group, a 5-fluoropentyl group, and a 2,2-difluorohexyl group. Examples of the halogen atom that can substitute for a hydrogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom.

The C2 to C6 alkenyl group represents a linear or branched alkenyl group, and examples include a vinyl group, a 1-propenyl group, an isopropenyl group, a 2-propenyl group, a 1-butenyl group, a 1-methyl-1-propenyl group, a 2-butenyl group, a 1-methyl-2-propenyl group, a 3-butenyl group, a 25 2-methyl-1-propenyl group, a 2-methyl-2-propenyl group, a 1,3-butadienyl group, a 1-pentenyl group, a 1-ethyl-2-propenyl group, a 2-pentenyl group, a 1-methyl-1-butenyl group, a 3-pentenyl group, a 1-methyl-2-butenyl group, a 4-pentenyl group, a 1-methyl-3-butenyl group, a 3-methyl-1-butenyl 30 group, a 1,2-dimethyl-2-propenyl group, a 1,1-dimethyl-2propenyl group, a 2-methyl-2-butenyl group, a 3-methyl-2butenyl group, a 1,2-dimethyl-1-propenyl group, a 2-methyl-3-butenyl group, a 3-methyl-3-butenyl group, a 1,3pentadienyl group, a 1-vinyl-2-propenyl group, a 1-hexenyl 35 group, and a 5-hexenyl group.

The C2 to C6 alkenyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms represents a C2 to C6 alkenyl group and a C2 to C6 haloalkenyl group. The C2 to C6 haloalkenyl group represents a group in which at least one hydrogen atom of the 40 Invention (1) include compounds having the substituent in the C2 to C6 alkenyl group is substituted with a halogen atom, and examples include a 2-chlorovinyl group, a 2-bromovinyl group, an 2-iodovinyl group, a 3-chloro-2-propenyl group, a 3-bromo-2-propenyl group, a 1-chloromethylvinyl group, a 2-bromo-1-methylvinyl group, a 1-trifluoromethylvinyl 45 group, a 3,3,3-trichloro-1-propenyl group, a 3-bromo-3,3difluoro-1-propenyl group, a 2,3,3,3-tetrachloro-1-propenyl group, a 1-trifluoromethyl-2,2-difluorovinyl group, a 2-chloro-2-propenyl group, a 3,3-difluoro-2-propenyl group, a 2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl group, a 3,3-dichloro-2-prope- 50 nyl group, a 3,3-dibromo-2-propenyl group, a 3-fluoro-3chloro-2-propenyl group, a 4-bromo-3-chloro-3,4,4-trifluoro-1-butenyl group, a 1-bromomethyl-2-propenyl group, a 3-chloro-2-butenyl group, a 4,4,4-trifluoro-2-butenyl group, a 4-bromo-4,4-difluoro-2-butenyl group, a 3-bromo-3-bute- 55 ally having one or more halogen atoms; nyl group, a 3,4,4-trifluoro-3-butenyl group, a 3,4,4-tribromo-3-butenyl group, a 3-bromo-2-methyl-2-propenyl group, a 3,3-difluoro-2-methyl-2-propenyl group, a 3,3,3trifluoro-2-methyl-1-propenyl group, a 3-chloro-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-butenyl group, a 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-methyl-1-propenyl 60 group, a 3,4,4-trifluoro-1,3-butadienyl group, a perfluoro-1butenyl group, a perfluoro-3-butenyl group, a 3,4-dibromo-1-pentenyl group, a 4,4-difluoro-3-methyl-3-butenyl group, a 3,3,4,4,5,5,5-heptafluoro-1-pentenyl group, a 5,5-difluoro-4pentenyl group, a 4,5,5-trifluoro-4-pentenyl group, a 3,4,4,4- 65 tetrafluoro-3-trifluoromethyl-1-butenyl group, a 4,4,4-trifluoro-3-methyl-2-butenyl group, a 3,5,5-trifluoro-2,4-

pentadienyl group, a perfluoro-1-pentenyl group, a perfluoro-4-pentenyl group, a 4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-2-hexenyl group, a 3,4,4,5,5,5-hexafluoro-3-trifluoromethyl-1-pentenyl group, a 4,5,5,5-tetrafluoro-4-trifluoromethyl-2-pentenyl group, a 5-bromo-4,5,5-trifluoro-4-trifluoromethyl-2-pentenyl group, a perfluoro-1-hexenyl group, and a perfluoro-5hexenyl group. Examples of the halogen atom that can substitute for a hydrogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom.

The C2 to C3 alkenyl group represents a linear or branched alkenyl group and examples include a vinyl group, a 1-propenyl group, and an isopropenyl group.

The methyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms represents a group in which at least one hydrogen atom of the methyl group is substituted with a halogen atom, and examples include a monofluoromethyl group, a monochloromethyl group, a dichloromethyl group, a difluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a trichloromethyl group, a tribromomethyl group, a chlorofluoromethyl group, and a dichlorofluoromethyl group. Examples of the halogen atom that can substitute for a hydrogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom.

The C1 to C2 alkoxy group represents a methoxy group and an ethoxy group. The C1 to C2 alkoxy group optionally having one or more halogen atoms represents a group in which at least one hydrogen atom of the methoxy group or ethoxy group is substituted with a halogen atom, and examples include a monofluoromethoxy group, a monochloromethoxy group, a monobromomethoxy group, a difluoromethoxy group, a dichloromethoxy group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a trichloromethoxy group, a 2-fluoroethoxy group, a 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy group, a 2,2,2trichloroethoxy group, a pentafluoroethoxy group, a 2,2-difluoroethoxy group, a 2-chloro-2-fluoroethoxy group, a 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethoxy group, and a 2,2-dichloro-2fluoroethoxy group. Examples of the halogen atom that can substitute for a hydrogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, and an iodine atom.

Examples of the embodiments of Compound of Present formula (1) as shown below.

Compounds wherein R¹ to R⁴ are each independently a C1 to C5 alkyl group, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

Compounds wherein R¹ to R⁴ are each independently a methyl group or a hydrogen atom;

Compounds wherein R⁵ is a C1 to C5 alkyl group or a hydrogen atom:

Compounds wherein R⁵ is a methyl group or a hydrogen

Compounds wherein R⁶ is a hydrogen atom, and R⁷ is a C1 to C3 alkyl group or a hydrogen atom;

Compounds wherein R⁶ is a hydrogen atom, and R⁷ is a methyl group or a hydrogen atom;

Compounds wherein R⁸ and R⁹ are a methyl group option-

Compounds wherein R⁸ and R⁹ are a methyl group;

Compounds wherein R⁸ and R⁹ are a trifluoromethyl

Compounds wherein R⁸ and R⁹ are a methoxy group;

Compounds wherein R⁸ is a methyl group, and R⁹ is a trifluoromethyl group;

Compounds wherein R⁸ is a trifluoromethyl group, and R⁹ is a methyl group;

Compounds wherein R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently a C1 to C6 alkyl group or a C2 to C6 alkenyl group;

Compounds wherein R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently a C1 to C3 alkyl group or a C2 to C3 alkenyl group;

Compounds wherein R¹⁰ is a methyl group, and R¹¹ is an ethyl group, a propyl group or a propenyl group;

Compounds wherein R¹⁰ is a methyl group, and R¹¹ is an ethyl group or a propyl group;

Compounds wherein R^1 to R^5 are each independently a C1 to C5 alkyl group, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, R^8 and R^9 are each independently a methyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, R^{10} is a methyl group, and R^{11} is a C1 to C3 alkyl group or a C2 to C3 alkenyl group;

Compounds wherein R^1 to R^5 are each independently a C1 to C5 alkyl group, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, R^8 to R^{10} are a methyl group, and R^{11} is an ethyl group or a propyl group:

Compounds wherein R^1 to R^4 are a hydrogen atom, R^5 is a methyl group, R^6 and R^7 are a hydrogen atom, R^8 and R^9 are each independently a methyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, R^{10} is a methyl group, and R^{11} is an ethyl group or a propyl group;

Compounds wherein R^1 to R^4 are a hydrogen atom, R^5 is a methyl group, R^6 and R^7 are a hydrogen atom, R^8 and R^9 are a methyl group, R^{10} is a methyl group, and R^{11} is an ethyl group or a propyl group;

Compounds wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently a C1 to C5 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, R⁶ and R⁷ are each independently a hydrogen atom or a C1 to C3 alkyl group, R⁸ and R⁹ are each independently a C1 to C3 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, and R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently a C1 to C6 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or a C2 to C6 alkenyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms:

Compounds wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently a C1 to C5 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each independently a C1 to C5 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or a hydrogen atom, R^7 is a hydrogen atom, R^8 , R^9 and R^{10} are each independently a C1 to C3 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, and R^{11} is a C1 to C6 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or a C2 to C6 alkenyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms.

Compound of Present Invention (1) can be produced, for example, according to the following production method. (Production Method 1)

Compound of Present Invention (1) can be produced by reacting a compound represented by the following formula (2) (hereinafter, may be referred to as compound (2)) with trimethyl orthoformate in the presence of an acid, and then reacting with a compound represented by the following formula (3) (hereinafter, may be referred to as compound (3)).

$$R_{2}$$
 R_{3}
 R_{4}
 R_{5}
 R_{6}
 R_{7}
 R_{9}
 R_{9}
 R_{10}
 R_{10}
 R_{11}
 R_{11}

(2)

-continued R_{8} R_{10} R_{11} R_{12} R_{13} R_{14} R_{15} R_{10} R_{10} R_{10} R_{11} R_{12} R_{13} R_{14} R_{15} R_{10} R_{10} R_{10} R_{10} R_{11} R_{12} R_{13} R_{14} R_{15} R_{15} R_{15} R_{10} R_{10}

In the formula, R^1 to R^{11} represent the same meaning as described above.

The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent.

Examples of the solvent used in the reaction include ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether and tertiary butyl methyl ether (hereinafter, referred to as MTBE), aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene and xylene, halogenated hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzene, and mixtures thereof.

The acid used in the reaction includes p-toluenesulfonic acid, pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate, and the like.

In the reaction, the compound (3) is usually used in a ratio of 1 to 10 mol, and the acid is usually used in a ratio of 0.01 to 1 mol, based on 1 mol of the compound (2), and the amount of trimethyl orthoformate is usually a ratio of 1 to 100 grams, based on 1 gram of the compound (2). Trimethyl orthoformate can be also used as a solvent.

The reaction temperature in the reaction is usually in the range of -20 to 150° C. The reaction time in the reaction is usually in the range of 0.1 to 24 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to post-treatment operations, for example, the reaction mixture is extracted with an organic solvent, and the organic layer is subjected to drying and concentration, whereby Compound of Present Invention (1) can be isolated. The isolated Compound of Present Invention (1) also can be further purified by chromatography, recrystallization, or the like

Next, the method for synthesizing an intermediate compound will be described in detail.

(Reference Production Method 1)

The compound (2) can be produced by reducing a compound represented by the following formula (4) (hereinafter, may be referred to as compound (4)). Examples of the reduction reaction include a reaction with iron powder or tin in an aqueous acetic acid solution or an aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, and a catalytic reduction and the like. Preferred conditions include a reaction with iron powder in an aqueous acetic acid solution.

$$R_2$$
 R_3
 R_4
 R_5
 R_7
 R_9
 R_9
 R_9
 R_9
 R_9

-continued
$$R_8$$
 R_8 NH_2 R_3 R_4 R_5 R_9 R_9

In the formula, R¹ to R⁸ and R⁹ represent the same meaning as described above.

The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent.

Examples of the solvent used in the reaction include water, a mixture of water and tetrahydrofuran, a mixture of water and ethanol, and the like.

In the reaction, iron powder is usually used in a ratio of 1 to 10 mol, based on 1 mol of the compound (4). The amount of 20 acetic acid is usually a ratio of 1 to 100 grams, based on 1 gram of the compound (4). Acetic acid can be also used as a solvent.

The reaction temperature in the reaction is usually in the range of -20 to 150° C. The reaction time in the reaction is usually in the range of 0.1 to 24 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to post-treatment operations, for example, the reaction mixture is extracted with an organic solvent, and the organic layer is subjected to drying and concentration, whereby the compound (2) can be isolated. The isolated compound (2) also can be further purified by chromatography, recrystallization, or the like.

(Reference Production Method 2)

The compound (4) can be produced by reacting a compound represented by the following formula (5) (hereinafter, may be referred to as compound (5)) with a compound represented by the following formula (6) (hereinafter, may be referred to as compound (6)) in the presence of triphenylphosphine and an azo compound.

$$R_{8}$$
 R_{2}
 R_{1}
 R_{6}
 R_{7}
 R_{5}
 R_{1}
 R_{8}
 R_{1}
 R_{1}
 R_{2}
 R_{3}
 R_{4}
 R_{5}
 R_{1}
 R_{1}
 R_{2}
 R_{3}
 R_{4}
 R_{5}
 R_{1}
 R_{2}
 R_{3}
 R_{4}
 R_{5}
 R_{5}
 R_{6}
 R_{7}
 R_{8}
 R_{9}
 R_{1}
 R_{1}
 R_{2}
 R_{3}
 R_{4}
 R_{5}
 R_{1}
 R_{2}
 R_{3}
 R_{4}
 R_{5}
 R_{5}
 R_{6}
 R_{7}
 R_{8}
 R_{9}

In the formula, R^1 to R^9 represent the same meaning as described above.

The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent.

Examples of the solvent used in the reaction include ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether and MTBE, aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene and xylene, halogenated hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzene, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of the azo compound used in the reaction include bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate and diethyl azodicarboxylate.

In the reaction, the compound (6) is usually used in a ratio of 1 to 10 mol, triphenylphosphine is usually used in a ratio of 1 to 10 mol, and the azo compound is usually used in a ratio of 1 to 10 mol, based on 1 mol of the compound (5).

The reaction temperature in the reaction is usually in the range of -20 to 150° C. The reaction time in the reaction is usually in the range of 0.1 to 24 hours.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is subjected to post-treatment operations, for example, the reaction mixture is extracted with an organic solvent, and the organic layer is subjected to drying and concentration, whereby the compound (4) can be isolated. The isolated compound (4) also can be further purified by chromatography, recrystallization, or the like.

The controlling agent of the present invention may consist of only Compound of Present Invention (1), but is usually used by mixing Compound of Present Invention (1) with a solid carrier, a liquid carrier, a gaseous carrier, a surfactant or the like, and, if necessary, adding an auxiliary agent for formulation, such as a binder, a dispersant and a stabilizer as necessary, to be formulated into wettable powder, granular wettable powder, flowable, granules, dry flowable, emulsifiable concentrates, aqueous liquid formulation, oil solution, smoking pesticide, aerosol, microcapsules or the like. These formulations usually contain Compound of Present Invention (1) usually in an amount of 0.1 to 99% and preferably 0.2 to 90%, by weight ratio.

Examples of the solid carrier include fine powders or particles of followings: clays (e.g. kaolin, diatomaceous earth, synthetic hydrous silicon oxide, Fubasami clay, bentonite, acid clay), talcs, and other inorganic minerals (e.g. sericite, quartz powder, sulfur powder, activated carbon, calcium carbonate, hydrated silica). Examples of the liquid carrier include water, alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol), ketones (e.g. acetone, methyl ethyl ketone), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, methylnaphthalene), aliphatic hydrocarbons (e.g. n-hexane, cyclohexanone, kerosene), esters (e.g. ethyl acetate, butyl acetate), nitriles (e.g. acetonitrile, isobutyronitrile), ethers (e.g. dioxane, diisopropyl ether), acid amides (e.g. dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride), and the like.

Examples of the surfactant include alkylsulfate, alkyl sulfonates, alkylarylsulfonates, alkyl aryl ethers and polyoxyethylenated compounds thereof, polyoxyethylene glycol ethers, polyhydric alcohol esters, sugar alcohol derivatives, and the like

Examples of other auxiliary agents for formulation include binders and dispersants, specifically, casein, gelatin, polysaccharides (e.g. starch, gum arabic, cellulose derivatives, alginic acid), lignin derivatives, bentonite, sugars, synthetic water-soluble polymers (e.g. polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyacrylic acids), PAP (acidic isopropyl phosphate), BHT (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol), BHA (mixture of 2-tert-butyl-4-methoxyphenol and 3-tert-butyl-4-methoxyphenol), vegetable oils, mineral oils, and fatty acids and esters thereof.

The method of applying the controlling agent of the present invention is not particularly limited, as far as the controlling agent of the present invention can be substantially applied, and examples thereof include treatment of a plant such as foliage spraying, treatment of a land such as soil treatment, 5 treatment of a seed such as seed disinfection, and the like.

Also, the controlling agent of the present invention can be used in admixture with or simultaneously without mixing, with other fungicides, insecticides, acaricides, or nematicides

Examples of other fungicides include those shown below.

(1) Azole Fungicides

propiconazole, prothioconazole, triadimenol, prochloraz, penconazole, tebuconazole, flusilazole, diniconazole, bromuconazole, epoxiconazole, difenoconazole, cyproconazole, metconazole, triflumizole, tetraconazole, myclobutanil, fenbuconazole, hexaconazole, fluquinconazole, triticonazole, bitertanol, imazalil, flutriafol, simeconazole, ipconazole, and the like;

(2) Amine Fungicides

fenpropimorph, tridemorph, fenpropidin, spiroxamine, and the like;

(3) Benzimidazole Fungicides

carbendazim, benomyl, thiabendazole, thiophanate-Methyl, and the like;

(4) Dicarboximide Fungicides

procymidone, iprodione, vinclozolin, and the like;

(5) Anilinopyrimidine Fungicides

cyprodinil, pyrimethanil, mepanipyrim, and the like;

(6) Phenyl Pyrrole Fungicides

fenpiclonil, fludioxonil, and the like;

(7) Strobilurin Fungicides

kresoxim-methyl, azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, dimoxystrobin, pyribencarb, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, enestrobin, and the like;

(8) Phenylamide Fungicides

metalaxyl, metalaxyl-M or mefenoxam, benalaxyl, benalaxyl-M or kiralaxyl, and the like;

(9) Carboxylic Acid Amide Fungicides

dimethomorph, iprovalicarb, benthivalicarb-isopropyl, mandipropamid, valiphenal

(10) Carboxamide Fungicides

carboxin, mepronil, flutolanil, thifluzamide, furametpyr, boscalid, penthiopyrad, fluopyram, bixafen, penflufen, ⁵⁰ sedaxane, fluxapyroxad, isopyrazam

(11) Other Fungicides

mula (12),

diethofencarb; thiuram; fluazinam; mancozeb; chlorothalonil; captan; dichlofluanid; folpet; quinoxyfen; fenhexanid; fanoxadon; fenamidon; zoxamide; ethaboxam; amisulbrom; cyazofamid; metrafenone; cyflufenamid; proquinazid; flusulfamide; fluopicolide; fosetyl; cymoxanil; pencycuron; tolclofos-methyl; carpropamid; diclocymet; fenoxanil; tricyclazole; pyroquilon; probenazole; isotianil; tiadinil; tebufloquin; diclomezine; kasugamycin; ferimzone; fthalide; validamycin; hydroxyisoxazole; iminoctadine acetate; isoprothiolane; oxolinic acid; oxytetracycline; streptomycin; copper oxychloride; copper hydroxide; copper hydroxide sulfate; organocopper; sulfur; ametoctradin; fenpyrazamine, and an α -alkoxyphenylacetic acid compound represented by for-

$$X^5$$
 X^4
 X^3
 X^3

wherein X^3 represents a methyl group, a difluoromethyl group or an ethyl group, X^4 represents a methoxy group or a methylamino group, and X^5 represents a phenyl group, a 2-methylphenyl group or a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group.

Examples of other insecticides include those shown below.

(1) Organic Phosphorus Compounds

acephate, aluminium phosphide, butathiofos, cadusafos, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenvinphos, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifosmethyl, cyanophos:CYAP, diazinon, DCIP (dichlorodiisopropyl ether), dichlofenthion:ECP, dichlorvos:DDVP, dimethoate, dimethylvinphos, disulfoton, EPN, ethion, ethoprophos, etrimfos, fenthion:MPP, fenitrothion:MEP, fosthiazate, formothion, hydrogen phosphide, isofenphos, isoxathion, malathion, mesulfenfos, methidathion:DMTP, monocrotophos, naled:BRP, oxydeprofos:ESP, parathion, pirimiphos-methyl, phosalone, phosmet:PMP, pyridafenthion, quinalphos, phenthoate:PAP, profenofos, propaphos, prothiofos, pyraclorfos, salithion, sulprofos, tebupirimfos, temephos, tetrachlorvinphos, terbufos, thiometon, trichlorphon:DEP, vamidothion, phorate, cadusafos, and the like;

(2) Carbamate Compounds

alanycarb, bendiocarb, benfuracarb, BPMC, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, cloethocarb, ethiofencarb, fenobucarb, fenothiocarb, fenoxycarb, furathiocarb, isoprocarb:MIPC, metolcarb, methomyl, methiocarb, NAC, oxamyl, pirimicarb, propoxur:PHC, XMC, thiodicarb, xylylcarb, aldicarb, and the like:

(3) Synthetic Pyrethroid Compounds

acrinathrin, allethrin, benfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, bifwentorin (bifenthrin), cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, ethofenprox, fenpropathrin, fenvalerate, flucythrinate, flufenoprox, flumethrin, fluvalinate, halfenprox, imiprothrin, permethrin, prallethrin, pyrethrins, resmethrin, sigma-cypermethrin, silafluofen, tefluthrin, tralomethrin, transfluthrin, tetramethrin, phenothrin, cyphenothrin, alpha-cypermethrin, zeta-cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, furamethrin, tau-fluvalinate, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-(methoxymethyl)benzyl(EZ)-(1RS,3RS; 1RS,3SR)-2,2-dimethyl-3-prop-1-enylcyclopropanecarboxylate, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methylbenzyl(EZ)-(1RS,3RS; 1RS,3SR)-2,2-dimethyl-3-prop-1enylcyclopropanecarboxylate, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-(methoxymethyl)benzyl(1RS,3RS; 1RS,3SR)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate, and the

(4) Nereistoxin Compounds

cartap, bensultap, thiocyclam, monosultap, bisultap, and the like:

(5) Neonicotinoid Compounds

imidacloprid, nitenpyram, acetamiprid, thiamethoxam, thiacloprid, dinotefuran, clothianidin, and the like;

(6) Benzoyl Urea Compounds

chlorfluazuron, bistrifluron, diafenthiuron, diflubenzuron, fluazuron, flucycloxuron, flufenoxuron, hexaflumuron, lufenuron, novaluron, noviflumuron, teflubenzuron, triflumuron, triazuron, and the like;

(K)

(7) Phenylpyrazole Compounds

acetoprole, ethiprole, fipronil, vaniliprole, pyriprole, pyrafluprole, and the like;

(8) Bt Toxin Insecticides

Living spores derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* and produced crystalline toxins and mixtures thereof;

(9) Hydrazine Compounds

chromafenozide, halofenozide, methoxyfenozide, tebufenozide, and the like;

(10) Organic Chlorine Compounds

aldrin, dieldrin, dienochlor, endosulfan, methoxychlor, and the like;

(11) Natural Insecticides

machine oil, nicotine-sulfate;

(12) Other Insecticides

avermectin-B, bromopropylate, buprofezin, chlorphenapyr, cyromazine, D-D(1,3-Dichloropropene), emamectin-benzoate, fenazaquin, flupyrazofos, hydroprene, methopmetoxadiazone, indoxacarb, milbemycin-A, 20 pymetrozine, pyridalyl, pyriproxyfen, spinosad, sulfluramid, tolfenpyrad, triazamate, flubendiamide, lepimectin, arsenic acid, benclothiaz, calcium cyanamide, calcium polysulfide, chlordane, DDT, DSP, flufenerim, flonicamid, flurimfen, formetanate, metam-ammonium, metam-sodium, methyl 25 bromide, nidinotefuran, potassium oleate, protrifenbute, spiromesifen, sulfur, metaflumizone, spirotetramat, pyrifluquinazone, spinetoram, chlorantraniliprole, cyantraniliprole, compounds represented by the following formula (K)

wherein

R¹⁰⁰ represents chlorine, bromine or a trifluoromethyl group,

group,

R²⁰⁰ represents chlorine, bromine or a methyl group, and

R³⁰⁰ represents chlorine, bromine or a cyano group,
compounds represented by the following formula (L)

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ N \\ H \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ SO_2CH_3 \\ \\ CF_3 \\ \\ CF_3 \end{array}$$

wherein

R¹⁰⁰⁰ represents chlorine, bromine or iodine, and the like.

Other acaricides (acaricidal active ingredients) include acequinocyl, amitraz, benzoximate, bifenaate, bromopropylate, chinomethionat, chlorobenzilate, CPCBS (chlorfenson), clofentezine, cyflumetofen, kelthane (dicofol), etoxazole, fenbutatin oxide, fenothiocarb, fenpyroximate, fluacrypyrim, fluproxyfen, hexythiazox, propargite:BPPS, polynactins, pyridaben, pyrimidifen, tebufenpyrad, tetradifon, spirodiclofen, spiromesifen, spirotetramat, amidoflumet, cyenopyrafen, and the like.

Examples of other nematicides (nematicidal active ingredients) include DCIP, fosthiazate, levamisol, methyisothiocyanate, morantel tartarate, imicyafos.

While the application amount of the controlling agent of the present invention differs depending on weather conditions, formulation form, application period, application method, application place, subject disease, subject crop, and the like, and the amount of the compound of the present invention in the controlling agent of the present invention is usually 1 to 500 g, and preferably 2 to 200 g per 1000 m². An emulsifiable concentrate, wettable powder, suspension or the like is usually applied after diluting with water, and the concentration of Compound of Present Invention (1) in that case is usually 0.0005 to 2% by weight, and preferably 0.005 to 1% by weight, and dust, granules or the like is usually applied as it is without dilution. In the treatment of a seed, Compound of Present Invention (1) is applied in the range of usually 0.001 to 100 g, and preferably 0.01 to 50 g in the amount of the controlling agent of the present invention, relative to 1 Kg of seeds.

The controlling agent of the present invention can be used as a plant disease controlling agent in agricultural lands such as cultivated lands, paddy fields, grass plot, and orchards. The controlling agent of the present invention can control diseases of agricultural lands, in agricultural lands where the "plants" and the like as follows are grown.

Crops: corn, rice, wheat, barley, rye, oat, sorghum, cotton, soybean, peanut, sarrazin, sugar beet, rapeseed, sunflower, sugar cane, tobacco, etc., vegetables: solanaceae vegetables (eggplant, tomato, green pepper, hot pepper, potato, etc.), cucurbitaceae vegetables (cucumber, pumpkin, zucchini, watermelon, melon, etc.), cruciferae vegetables (Japanese radish, turnip, horseradish, kohlrabi, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, brown mustard, broccoli, cauliflower, etc.), compositae vegetables (burdock, garland *chrysanthemum*, artichoke, lettuce, etc.), liliaceae vegetables (Welsh onion, onion, garlic, asparagus, etc.), umbelliferae vegetables (carrot, parsley, celery, parsnip, etc.), chenopodiaceae vegetables (spinach, Swiss chard, etc.), labiatae vegetables (Japanese mint, mint, basil, etc.), strawberry, sweat potato, yam, aroid, etc., flowers, foliage plants,

Fruit trees: pomaceous fruits (apple, common pear, Japanese pear, Chinese quince, quince, etc.), stone fleshy fruits (peach, plum, nectarine, Japanese plum, cherry, apricot, prune, etc.), citrus plants (Satsuma mandarin, orange, lemon, lime, grapefruits, etc.), nuts (chestnut, walnut, hazel nut, almond, pistachio, cashew nut, macadamia nut, etc.), berry fruits (blueberry, cranberry, blackberry, raspberry, etc.), grape, persimmon, olive, loquat, banana, coffee, date, coconut, etc.,

Trees other than fruit trees: tea, mulberry, flowering trees and shrubs, street trees (ash tree, birch, dogwood, *eucalyptus*, ginkgo, lilac, maple tree, oak, poplar, *cercis*, Chinese sweet gum, plane tree, *zelkova*, Japanese arborvitae, fir tree, Japanese hemlock, needle juniper, pine, spruce, yew), etc.

The "plants" also contain genetically modified plants.

Rice: Magnaporthe grisea, Cochliobolus miyabeanus, Rhizoctonia solani, Gibberella fujikuroi, and Sclerophthora macrospora; Wheat: Erysiphe graminis, Fusarium graminearum, F. avenaceum, F. culmorum, Microdochium nivale, Puccinia striiformis, P. graminis, P. recondita, 5 Micronectriella nivale, Typhula sp., Ustilago tritici, Tilletia caries, Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides, Septoria tritici, Stagonospora nodorum, and Pyrenophora tritici-repentis; Barley: Erysiphe graminis, Fusarium graminearum, F. avenaceum, F. culmorum, Microdochium nivale, Puccinia 10 striiformis, P. graminis, P. hordei, Ustilago nuda, Rhynchosporium secalis, Pyrenophora teres, Cochliobolus sativus, Pyrenophora graminea, and Rhizoctonia solani; Family of wheat, barley and the like: Erysiphe graminis, Fusarium graminearum, F. avenaceum, F. culmorum, Microdochium 15 nivale, Puccinia striiformis, P. graminis, P. recondita, P. hordei, Typhula sp., Micronectriella nivalis, Ustilago tritici, U. nuda, Tilletia caries, Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides, Rhynchosporium secalis, Septoria tritici, Leptosphaeria nodorum, Pvrenophora teres Drechsler, Gaeumannomyces 20 graminis, and Pyrenophora tritici-repentis; Diaporthe citri, Elsinoe fawcetti, and Penicillium digitatum, P. italicum; Apple: Monilinia mali, Valsa ceratosperma, Podosphaera leucotricha, Alternaria alternata apple pathotype, Venturia inaequalis, and Glomerella cingulata; Pear: 25 Venturia nashicola, V. pirina, Alternaria alternata Japanese pear pathotype, and Gymnosporangium haraeanum; Peach: Monilinia fructicola, Cladosporium carpophilum, and Phomopsis sp.; Grape: Elsinoe ampelina, Glomerella cingulata, Uncinula necator, Phakopsora ampelopsidis, Guignardia 30 bidwellii, and Plasmopara viticola; Japanese persimmon: Gloeosporium kaki, and Cercospora kaki, Mycosphaerella nawae; Gourd: Colletotrichum lagenarium, Sphaerotheca fuliginea, Mycosphaerella melonis, Fusarium oxysporum, Pseudoperonospora cubensis, Phytophthora sp., and 35 Pythium sp.; Tomato: Alternaria solani, Cladosporium fulvum, and Phytophthora infestans; Eggplant: Phomopsis vexans, and Erysiphe cichoracearum; Cruciferous vegetables: Alternaria japonica, Cercosporella brassicae, Plasmodiophora parasitica, and Peronospora parasitica; Welsh onion: Puccinia allii; Soybean: Cercospora kikuchii, Elsinoe 40 glycines, Diaporthe phaseolorum var. sojae, and Phakopsora pachyrhizi; Kidney bean: Colletotrichum lindemthianum; Peanut: Cercospora personata, Cercospora arachidicola and Sclerotium rolfsii; Garden pea: Erysiphe pisi; Potato: Alternaria solani, Phytophthora infestans, and Verticillium albo- 45 atrum, V. dahliae, V. nigrescens; Strawberry: Sphaerotheca humuli; Tea: Exobasidium reticulatum, Elsinoe leucospila, Pestalotiopsis sp., and Colletotrichum theae-sinensis; Tobacco: Alternaria longipes, Erysiphe cichoracearum, Colletotrichum tabacum, Peronospora tabacina, and Phytoph- 50 thora nicotianae; Sugar beet: Cercospora beticola, Thanatephorus cucumeris, Thanatephorus cucumeris, and Aphanomyces sochlioides; Rose: Diplocarpon rosae, and Sphaerotheca pannosa; Chrysanthemum: Septoria chrysanthemi-indici, and Puccinia horiana; Onion: Botrytis cinerea, B. byssoidea, B. squamosa, Botrytis alli, and Botrytis squamosa; Various crops: Botrytis cinerea, and Sclerotinia sclerotiorum; Japanese radish: Alternaria brassicicola; Turfgrass: Sclerotinia homeocarpa, and Rhizoctonia solani; and Banana: Mycosphaerella fijiensis, Mycosphaerella musicola.

EXAMPLES

Next, the present invention will be further specifically described by examples such as production examples, formulation examples, test examples, and the like. However, the present invention is not limited to these examples.

First, production examples will be shown.

A mixture of 0.47 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.04 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 5 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 1 hour. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 5 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of ethylmethylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.15 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl) methoxy]phenyl}-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-1)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-1)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & \\ & &$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.38 (1H, s), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.68 (2H, s), 3.42-3.26 (2H, br m), 2.96 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 1.23 (3H, s), 1.18 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 0.54 (2H, dd, J=5.6, 4.4 Hz), 0.38 (2H, dd, J=5.9, 4.2 Hz).

Production Example 2

A mixture of 0.78 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.12 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 20 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. A saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added to the cooled reaction mixture, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. 0.26 g of the resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of methylpropylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.15 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenyl}-N-methyl-N-propylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-2)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-2)

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 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 7.39 (1H, s), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.68 (2H, s), 3.37-3.07 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 1.61 (2H, dd, J=14.3, 7.2 Hz), 1.23 (3H, s), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.54 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 0.38 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz).

Production Example 3

A mixture of 0.78 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.12 g of p-toluenesulfonic 10 acid monohydrate and 20 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. A saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added to the cooled reaction mixture, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. 0.25 g of the resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of butylmethylamine was 20 added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to 25 obtain 0.17 g of N-butyl-N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy|phenyl}-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-3)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-3)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & &$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.38 (1H, s), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.53 (1H, s), 3.68 (2H, s), 3.37-3.15 (2H, br m), 2.96 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 1.61-1.52 (2H, m), 1.39-1.26 (2H, m), 1.23 (3H, s), 0.95 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.54 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 0.38 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz).

Production Example 4

A mixture of 0.78 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.12 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 20 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. A saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added to the cooled reaction mixture, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and satu- 55 rated salt water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. 0.21 g of the resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of methylpentylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The 60 resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.14 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)meth- 65 oxy|phenyl}-N-methyl-N-pentylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-4)).

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¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.38 (1H, s), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.68 (2H, s), 3.38-3.12 (2H, br m), 2.96 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 1.63-1.53 (2H, m), 1.40-1.25 (4H, m), 1.23 (3H, s), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 0.54 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 0.38 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz).

Production Example 5

A mixture of 0.78 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.12 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 20 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. A saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added to the cooled reaction mixture, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. 0.27 g of the resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of allylmethylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 35 0.20 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy|phenyl}-N-methyl-N-(2-propenyl)formamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-5)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-5)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & \\ & &$$

 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 7.42 (1H, s), 6.59 (1H, s), 6.55 (1H, s), 5.84 (1H, ddd, J=22.1, 5.5, 2.7 Hz), 5.25-5.17 (2H, m), 4.00-3.79 (2H, br m), 3.68 (2H, s), 2.95 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 1.24 (3H, s), 0.54 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 0.39 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz).

Production Example 6

A mixture of 0.23 g of 4-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenylamine, 0.02 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of ethylmethylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected

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to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.10 g of N'-(4-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-6)). Compound of Present Invention (1-6)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.38 (1H, s), 6.62 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, ¹⁵ s), 3.76 (2H, d, J=6.8 Hz), 3.42-3.24 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 1.29-1.22 (1H, m), 1.19 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 0.62-0.55 (2H, m), 0.35-0.30 (2H, m).

Production Example 7

A mixture of 0.23 g of 4-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenylamine, 0.02 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mix-25 ture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of methylpropylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was 30 cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.16 g of N'-(4-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N-methyl-N-propylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention 35 (1-7)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-7)

 $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) δ : 7.39 (1H, s), 6.63 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.76 (2H, d, J=6.8 Hz), 3.34-3.10 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 1.67-1.56 (2H, m), 1.30-1.19 (1H, 50 m), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.62-0.55 (2H, m), 0.35-0.30 (2H, m).

Production Example 8

A mixture of 0.23 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.03 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. 60 The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of ethylmethylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and 65 then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to

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obtain 0.11 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-methylcyclopropyl) methoxy]phenyl}-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-8)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-8)

 $\begin{array}{c|c} & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}$

 $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) &: 7.38 (1H, s), 6.62 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.76 (2H, dd, J=6.6, 4.5 Hz), 3.42-3.27 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.19 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.07 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 0.99-0.90 (1H, m), 0.78-0.68 (1H, m), 0.52-0.44 (1H, m), 0.38-0.28 (1H, m).

Production Example 9

A mixture of 0.25 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.03 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of methylpropylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.13 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-methylcyclopropyl) methoxy]phenyl}-N-methyl-N-propylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-9)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-9)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) 8: 7.39 (1H, s), 6.62 (1H, s), 6.53 (1H, s), 3.76 (2H, dd, J=6.8, 4.4 Hz), 3.29-3.15 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.67-1.56 (2H, m), 1.07 (3H, d, J=5.8 Hz), 0.97-0.89 (1H, m), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.77-0.68 (1H, m), 0.51-0.44 (1H, m), 0.35-0.29 (1H, m).

Production Example 10

A mixture of 0.23 g of 4-(1-cyclopropylethoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenylamine, 0.03 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of ethylmethylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected

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to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.12 g of N'-[4-(1-cyclopropylethoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenyl]-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-10)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-10)

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 $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) δ : 7.4 0 (1H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 6.52 (1H, s), 3.68-3.60 (1H, m), 3.41-3.25 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 1.33 (3H, d, J=6.2 Hz), 1.19 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.13-1.02 (1H, m), 0.55-0.43 (2H, m), 0.37-0.30 (1H, m), 0.24-0.18 (1H, m).

Production Example 11

A mixture of 0.25 g of 4-(1-cyclopropylethoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenylamine, 0.02 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of methylpropylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.12 g of 35 N'-[4-(1-cyclopropylethoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenyl]-N-methyl-N-propylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-11)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-11)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & \\ & &$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.40 (1H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 6.52 (1H, ⁵⁰ s), 3.68-3.60 (1H, m), 3.31-3.13 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 1.65-1.55 (2H, m), 1.33 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 1.13-1.02 (1H, m), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.54-0.43 (2H, m), 0.37-0.30 (1H, m), 0.25-0.18 (1H, m).

Production Example 12

A mixture of 0.33 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-propylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.03 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was 60 stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of ethylmethylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The 65 resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and

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then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.19 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-propylcyclopropyl) methoxy]phenyl}-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-12)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-12)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) &: 7.38 (1H, s), 6.60 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.76 (2H, ddd, J=62.8, 9.9, 6.8 Hz), 3.42-3.25 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.49-1.38 (2H, m), 20 1.38-1.28 (1H, m), 1.20-1.11 (1H, m), 1.19 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.00-0.92 (1H, m), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.75-0.66 (1H, m), 0.50-0.44 (1H, m), 0.39-0.33 (1H, m).

Production Example 13

A mixture of 0.32 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-propylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.03 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 10 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of methylpropylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.23 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-propylcyclopropyl) methoxy]phenyl}-N-methyl-N-propylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-13)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-13)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) 8: 7.39 (1H, s), 6.60 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.76 (2H, ddd, J=62.9, 10.4, 7.1 Hz), 3.33-3.13 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.65-1.58 (2H, m), 55 1.48-1.27 (3H, m), 1.22-1.11 (1H, m), 1.01-0.92 (1H, m), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.75-0.66 (1H, m), 0.50-0.44 (1H, m), 0.39-0.33 (1H, m).

Production Example 14

A mixture of 0.11 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.01 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 5 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 5 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of ethylmethylamine

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was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.07 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcy-clopropyl)methoxy]phenyl}-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-14)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-14)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & &$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.39 (1H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.93 (2H, d, J=7.6 Hz), 3.41-3.27 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.19 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.12 (6H, s), 1.02 (6H, s), 0.70 (1H, t, J=7.3 Hz).

Production Example 15

A mixture of 0.09 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine, 0.01 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 5 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was stirred under heating and refluxing for 2 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue and 5 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.5 mL of methylpropylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.07 g of N'-{2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenyl}-N-methyl-N-propylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-15)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-15)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.39 (1H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 3.93 (2H, d, J=7.6 Hz), 3.31-3.15 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.65-1.59 (2H, m), 1.12 (6H, s), 1.02 (6H, s), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.70 (1H, t, J=7.4 Hz).

Production Example 16

A mixture of 0.19 g of 4-[(2,2-dibromocyclopropyl)methoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenylamine, 0.01 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and 5 mL of trimethyl orthoformate was 65 stirred under heating and refluxing for 1 hour. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure.

The resulting residue and 5 mL of 1,4-dioxane were mixed at room temperature, and 0.1 mL of ethylmethylamine was added to the resulting mixture at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.13 g of N'-{4-[(2,2-dibromocyclopropyl)methoxy]-2,5-dimethylphenyl}-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-16)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-16)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.39 (1H, s), 6.67 (1H, s), 6.56 (1H, s), 4.06 (2H, dd, J=6.6, 2.7 Hz), 3.44-3.24 (2H, br m), 2.97 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.16-2.04 (1H, m), 1.88 (1H, dd, J=10.5, 7.6 Hz), 1.51 (1H, dd, J=7.6, 7.6 Hz), 1.19 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz).

Production Example 17

A mixture of 0.23 g of 4-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenylamine and 10 mL of N,N-dimethylformamide dimethylacetal was stirred under heating and refluxing for 10 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.18 g of N'-(4-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N,N-dimethylformamidine (Compound of Present Invention (1-17)).

Compound of Present Invention (1-17)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & &$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) 8: 7.38 (1H, s), 6.62 (1H, s), 6.54 (1H, s) s), 3.76 (2H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 2.98 (6H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 1.26-1.24 (1H, m), 0.61-0.56 (2H, m), 0.34-0.31 (2H, m).

Next, reference production examples for the production of a production intermediate of the compound of the present invention will be shown.

Reference Production Example 1

A mixture of 0.61 g of 2,5-dimethyl-1-[(1-methylcyclo-propyl)methoxy]-4-nitrobenzen e, 0.78 g of iron powder, 21 ml of acetic acid and 3 mL of water was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was converted into basic with an aqueous 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, then ethyl acetate was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, and dried over anhydrous

magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.47 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(1-methylcyclopropyl)methoxylphenylamine.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 6.53 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, s), 3.64 (2H, s), 3.30 (2H, br s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.12 (3H, s), 1.23 (3H, s), 0.52 (2H, dd, J=5.5, 4.5 Hz), 0.38 (2H, dd, J=5.6, 4.4 Hz).

Reference Production Example 2

A mixture of 1.73 g of 1-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrobenzene, 2.18 g of iron powder, 30 mL of acetic acid and 30 mL of water was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was converted into basic with an aqueous 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, then ethyl acetate was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.84 g of 4-cyclopropylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenylamine.

 $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) $\delta : 6.58$ (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, s), 3.72 (2H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 3.30 (2H, br s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.12 (3H, s), 1.29-1.18 (1H, m), 0.62-0.55 (2H, m), 0.34-0.29 (2H, m).

Reference Production Example 3

A mixture of 0.70 g of 2,5-dimethyl-1-[(2-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]-4-nitrobenzen e, 0.83 g of iron powder, 15 mL of acetic acid and 15 mL of water was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was converted into basic with an aqueous 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, then ethyl acetate was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to 65 silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.46 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-methylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine.

 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 6.57 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, s), 3.77-3.67 (2H, m), 3.31 (2H, br s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.13 (3H, s), 1.08 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 0.98-0.88 (1H, m), 0.76-0.66 (1H, m), 0.50-0.43 (1H, m), 0.35-0.29 (1H, m).

Reference Production Example 4

A mixture of 0.97 g of 1-(1-cyclopropylethoxy)-2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrobenzene, 1.15 g of iron powder, 15 mL of acetic
acid and 15 mL of water was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The
reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and
then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was converted into basic with an aqueous 1 N sodium
hydroxide solution, then ethyl acetate was added, and the
mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl
acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and
saturated salt water, and dried over anhydrous magnesium
sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.56 g of 4-(1-cyclopropylethoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenylamine.

 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 6.60 (1H, s), 6.48 (1H, s), 3.58-3.50 (1H, m), 3.31 (2H, br s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.11 (3H, s), 1.32 (3H, d, J=6.2 Hz), 1.12-1.01 (1H, m), 0.55-0.43 (2H, m), 0.36-0.28 (1H, m), 0.24-0.16 (1H, m).

Reference Production Example 5

A mixture of 1.58 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitro-1-[(2-propyl-cyclopropyl)methoxy]benzene, 1.68 g of iron powder, 20 mL of acetic acid and 20 mL of water was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was converted into basic with an aqueous 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, then ethyl acetate was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.90 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2-propylcyclopropyl)methoxy]phenylamine.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 6.55 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, s), 3.78 (1H, dd, J=10.0, 6.5 Hz), 3.65 (1H, dd, J=10.1, 7.1 Hz), 3.29 (2H, br s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.12 (3H, s), 1.48-1.37 (2H, m), 1.36-1.25 (1H, m), 1.24-1.12 (1H, m), 1.00-0.88 (1H, m), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.74-0.62 (1H, m), 0.49-0.42 (1H, m), 0.39-0.32 15 (1H, m).

Reference Production Example 6

A mixture of 0.34 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitro-1-[(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methoxy]benzene, 0.34 g of iron powder, 5 mL of acetic acid and 5 mL of water was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was converted into basic with an aqueous 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, then ethyl acetate was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.24 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-[(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methoxy] phenylamine.

 $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) δ : 6.60 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, s), 3.89 (2H, d, J=7.3 Hz), 3.30 (2H, br s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.13 (3H, s), 1.12 (6H, s), 1.01 (6H, s), 0.69 (1H, d, J=7.3 Hz).

Reference Production Example 7

A mixture of 0.37 g of 1-[(2,2-dibromocyclopropyl)methoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrobenzene, 0.29 g of iron powder, 20 mL of acetic acid and 5 mL of water was stirred at 80° C. for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to around room temperature, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was converted into basic with an aqueous 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, then ethyl acetate was added, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.19 g of 4-[(2, 2-dibromocyclopropyl)methoxy]-2,5-dimethylphenylamine

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 6.62 (1H, s), 6.52 (1H, s), 4.06-3.97 (2H, m), 3.34 (2H, br s), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.14 (3H, s), 2.13-2.05 (1H, m), 1.90-1.84 (1H, m), 1.52-1.46 (1H, m).

Reference Production Example 8

2.98 g of Bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate was added to a mixture of 1.59 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrophenol, 0.81 g of (1-methylcyclopropyl)methanol, 2.98 g of triphenylphosphine and 50 mL of toluene at 0° C., and the mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 4 hours. After cooling, a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.77 g of 2,5-dimethyl-1-[(1-methylcyclopropyl) methoxy]-4-nitrobenzene.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.93 (1H, s), 6.58 (1H, s), 3.80 (2H, s), 2.60 (3H, s), 2.25 (3H, s), 1.25 (3H, s), 0.57 (2H, dd, J=5.8, 4.6 Hz), 0.47 (2H, dd, J=5.8, 4.6 Hz).

Reference Production Example 9

3.15~g of Bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate was added to a mixture of 1.73~g of 2.5-dimethyl-4-nitrophenol, 0.75~g of cyclopropylmethanol, 3.26~g of triphenylphosphine and 100~mL of toluene at 0° C., and the mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 4 hours. After cooling, a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 1.95~g of 1-cyclopropylmethoxy-2.5-dimethyl-4-nitrobenzene.

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¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.93 (1H, s), 6.61 (1H, s), 3.89 (2H, d, J=6.8 Hz), 2.61 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 1.35-1.24 (1H, m), 0.70-0.63 (2H, m), 0.41-0.35 (2H, m).

Reference Production Example 10

2.55~g of Bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate was added to a mixture of 1.40~g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrophenol, 0.72~g of (2-methylcyclopropyl)methanol, 2.64~g of triphenylphosphine and 100~mL of toluene at 0° C., and the mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 4 hours. After cooling, a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 1.64~g of 2,5-dimethyl-1-[(2-methylcyclopropyl) methoxy]-4-nitrobenzen e.

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 $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) $\delta: 7.93$ (1H, s), 6.60 (1H, s), 3.89 (2H, d, J=6.8 Hz), 2.61 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 1.11 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 30 1.03-0.94 (1H, m), 0.84-0.74 (1H, m), 0.57-0.51 (1H, m), 0.44-0.38 (1H, m).

Reference Production Example 11

3.10 g of Bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate was added to a mixture of 1.70 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrophenol, 0.88 g of (1-cyclopropyl) ethanol, 3.20 g of triphenylphosphine and 100 mL of toluene at 0° C., and the mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 4 hours. After cooling, a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 1.09 g of 45 1-(1-cyclopropylethoxy)-2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrobenzene.

$$NO_2$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.93 (1H, s), 6.62 (1H, s), 4.06-3.97 (1H, m), 2.60 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 1.40 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 1.21-1.10 (1H, m), 0.62-0.52 (2H, m), 0.43-0.27 (2H, m).

Reference Production Example 12

3.84 g of Bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate was added to a mixture of 2.11 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrophenol, 1.44 g of (2-propylcyclopropyl)methanol, 3.97 g of triphenylphosphine and 100 mL of toluene at 0° C., and the mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 4 hours. After cooling, a saturated

aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 2.52 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitro-1-[(2-propylcyclopropyl)methoxy|benzene.

$$NO_2$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.93 (1H, s), 6.59 (1H, s), 4.01 (1H, dd, J=9.9, 6.4 Hz), 3.76 (1H, dd, J=9.9, 7.6 Hz), 2.61 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 1.49-1.35 (3H, m), 1.19-1.09 (1H, m), 1.06-0.97 (1H, m), 0.95 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 0.81-0.72 (1H, m), 0.56-0.49 (1H, m), 0.48-0.41 (1H, m).

Reference Production Example 13

1.97 g of Bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate was added to a mixture of 1.08 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrophenol, 0.83 g of (2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanol, 2.04 g of triphenylphosphine and 100 mL of toluene at 0° C., and the mixture was stirred at 90° C. for 4 hours. After cooling, a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography to obtain 0.15 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitro-1-[(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl) methoxy]benzene.

$$NO_2$$

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 7.93 (1H, s), 6.64 (1H, s), 4.07 (2H, d, J=7.6 Hz), 2.62 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 1.15 (6H, s), 1.06 (6H, s), 0.74 (1H, t, J=7.6 Hz).

Reference Production Example 14

0.85 g of Bis(2-methoxyethyl) azodicarboxylate was added to a mixture of 0.47 g of 2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrophenol, 0.64 g of (2,2-dibromocyclopropyl)methanol (manufactured according to a reference document (R. Huwyler, A. Al-Du-layymi, M. Neuenschwander, Helv. Chim. Acta 1999, 82, 2336)), 0.87 g of triphenylphosphine and 30 mL of toluene at 0° C., and the mixture was stirred at 80° C. for 5 hours. After cooling, a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and then the organic layer was washed with water and saturated salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The resulting residue was subjected to silica gel column chro-

matography to obtain 0.38 g of 1-[(2,2-dibromo-cyclopropyl) methoxy]-2,5-dimethyl-4-nitrobenzene.

 $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl₃) δ : 7.94 (1H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 4.24 (1H, dd, J=10.5, 5.6 Hz), 4.12 (1H, dd, J=10.4, 7.9 Hz), 2.62 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.21-2.11 (1H, m), 1.99-1.93 (1H, m), 1.61- 15 1.55 (1H, m).

According to the above methods, the followings can be obtained: Compounds AA-001 to AA-528, AB-001 to AB-528, AC-001 to AC-528, AD-001 to AD-528, AE-001 to 20 AE-528, AF-001 to AF-528, AG-001 to AG-528, AH-001 to AH-528, AI-001 to AI-528, AJ-001 to AJ-528, AK-001 to AK-528, AL-001 to AL-528, AM-001 to AM-528, AN-001 to AN-528, AO-001 to AO-528, AP-001 to AP-528, AQ-001 to AQ-528, AR-001 to AR-528, AS-001 to AS-528, AT-001 to 25 AT-528, AU-001 to AU-528, AV-001 to AV-528, AW-001 to AW-528, AX-001 to AX-528, AY-001 to AY-528, AZ-001 to AZ-528, AAA-001 to AAA-528, AAB-001 to AAB-528, AAC-001 to AAC-528, AAD-001 to AAD-528, AAE-001 to 30 AAE-528, AAF-001 to AAF-528, AAG-001 to AAG-528, AAH-001 to AAH-528, AAI-001 to AAI-528, AAJ-001 to AAJ-528, AAK-001 to AAK-528, AAL-001 to AAL-528, AAM-001 to AAM-528, AAN-001 to AAN-528, AAO-001 to 35 AAO-528, AAP-001 to AAP-528, AAQ-001 to AAQ-528, AAR-001 to AAR-528, AAS-001 to AAS-528, AAT-001 to AAT-528, AAU-001 to AAU-528, AAV-001 to AAV-528, AAW-001 to AAW-528, AAX-001 to AAX-528, AAY-001 to AAY-528, AAZ-001 to AAZ-528, ABA-001 to ABA-528, ABB-001 to ABB-528, ABC-001 to ABC-528, ABD-001 to ABD-528, ABE-001 to ABE-528, ABF-001 to ABF-528, ABG-001 to ABG-528, ABH-001 to ABH-528, ABI-001 to ABI-528, ABJ-001 to ABJ-528, ABK-001 to ABK-528, 45 ABL-001 to ABL-528, ABM-001 to ABM-528, ABN-001 to ABN-528, ABO-001 to ABO-528, ABP-001 to ABP-528, ABQ-001 to ABQ-528, ABR-001 to ABR-528, ABS-001 to ABS-528, ABT-001 to ABT-528, ABU-001 to ABU-528, ABV-001 to ABV-528, ABW-001 to ABW-528, ABX-001 to ABX-528, ABY-001 to ABY-528, ABZ-001 to ABZ-528, ACA-001 to ACA-528, ACB-001 to ACB-528, ACC-001 to ACC-528, ACD-001 to ACD-528, ACE-001 to ACE-528, ACF-001 to ACF-528, ACG-001 to ACG-528, ACH-001 to 55 ACH-528, ACI-001 to ACI-528, ACJ-001 to ACJ-528, ACK-001 to ACK-528, ACL-001 to ACL-528, ACM-001 to ACM-528, ACN-001 to ACN-528, ACO-001 to ACO-528, ACP-001 to ACP-528, ACQ-001 to ACQ-528, ACR-001 to ACR-528, ACS-001 to ACS-528, ACT-001 to ACT-528, ACU-001 to ACU-528, ACV-001 to ACV-528, ACW-001 to ACW-528, ACX-001 to ACX-528, ACY-001 to ACY-528, ACZ-001 to ACZ-528, ADA-001 to ADA-528, ADB-001 to ADB-528, ADC-001 to ADC-528, ADD-001 to ADD-528, ADE-001 to 65 ADE-528, ADF-001 to ADF-528, ADG-001 to ADG-528, and ADH-001 to ADH-528.

Compounds AA-001 to AA-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AB-001 to AB-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A = \bigcup_{N \in \mathcal{N}} N = \bigcup_{N \in \mathcal{N}} N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AC-001 to AC-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AD-001 to AD-528 are each an amidine compound represented by $\,$

$$A = \bigcup_{N \in \mathcal{N}} N = \bigcup_{N \in \mathcal{N}} N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AE-001 to AE-528 are each an each amidine compound represented by

$$A \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{CH_2F} N \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{N} N$$

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wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AF-001 to AF-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AG-001 to AG-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

$$A$$
 O
 CH_2F

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AI-001 to AI-528 are each an amidine compound

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AJ-001 to AJ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow CHF_2$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AL-001 to AL-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A$$
 CHF_2

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AM-001 to AM-528 are each an amidine compound represented by $\,$

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Compounds AN-001 to AN-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ &$$

 A_{-0}

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AO-001 to AO-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AS-001 to AS-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow CF_3$$

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AP-001 to AP-528 are each an amidine compound

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AT-001 to AT-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & 40 \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ &$$

A O

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AQ-001 to AQ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by $\,$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AU-001 to AU-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow \bigcup_{C \mid I} N \longrightarrow N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

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Compounds AV-001 to AV-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow \bigcup_{Cl} N \longrightarrow N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AW-001 to AW-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow \bigcup_{Cl} N \longrightarrow N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AX-001 to AX-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow CI$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AY-001 to AY-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{P_{D}} N \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{N} N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AZ-001 to AZ-528 are each an amidine compound

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAA-001 to AAA-528 are each an amidine $_{\rm 15}\,$ compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow Br$$

25 wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAB-001 to AAB-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow Br$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu- 40 tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AAC-001 to AAC-528 are each an amidine compound represented by $\,$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAD-001 to AAD-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

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wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAE-001 to AAE-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAF-001 to AAF-528 are each an amidine 20 compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AAG-001 to AAG-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAH-001 to AAH-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A = \bigcup_{N \in \mathcal{N}} N = \bigcup_{N \in \mathcal{N}} N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAI-001 to AAI-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAJ-001 to AAJ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A = \bigcup_{N \in \mathcal{N}} N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AAK-001 to AAK-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAL-001 to AAL-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

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Compounds AAM-001 to AAM-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds AAQ-001 to AAQ-528 are each an amidine compound

ĊHF2

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAN-001 to AAN-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAR-001 to AAR-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow CH_2F$$

CHF₂

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AAO-001 to AAO-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu-35 tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AAS-001 to AAS-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & 40 \\ & & & \\ A & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ CHF_2 & & & \\ \end{array}$$

tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAP-001 to AAP-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu- 50 wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

> Compounds AAT-001 to AAT-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow CF_3$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

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Compounds AAU-001 to AAU-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds AAY-001 to AAY-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow \bigcup_{CF_3}^{N} \bigvee_{N}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAV-001 to AAV-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAZ-001 to AAZ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

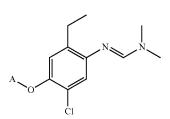
$$A \longrightarrow CF_3$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds AAW-001 to AAW-528 are each an amidine $\,^{35}$ compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ABA-001 to ABA-528 are each an amidine compound



wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds AAX-001 to AAX-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

50 wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABB-001 to ABB-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N}$$

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

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Compounds ABC-001 to ABC-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds ABG-001 to ABG-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

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wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABD-001 to ABD-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABH-001 to ABH-528 are each an amidine compound

$$A = \bigcup_{i \in I} N = \bigcup_{i \in I}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ABE-001 to ABE-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ABI-001 to ABI-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} & & 40 \\ & & \\ & & \\ A & \\ & & \\ Br & \end{array}$$

ÓМе

tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABF-001 to ABF-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu- 50 wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

> Compounds ABJ-001 to ABJ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

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Compounds ABK-001 to ABK-528 are each an amidine compound

Compounds ABO-001 to ABO-528 are each an amidine compound represented by $\,$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABL-001 to ABL-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ABM-001 to ABM-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow N$$

$$N \longrightarrow N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABN-001 to ABN-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

$$A \longrightarrow \bigcap^{Cl} N \longrightarrow N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABP-001 to ABP-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{Cl} N = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} N$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

 $_{\rm 35}$ $\,$ Compounds ABQ-001 to ABQ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A$$
 O
 CH_2F

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu-50 tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABR-001 to ABR-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} Cl \\ N \\ N \end{array}$$

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Compounds ABS-001 to ABS-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds ABW-001 to ABW-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ \\ C \\ \\ C \\ C \\ \\ C \\ \\ C \\ \\ C \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$A \longrightarrow CHF_2$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABT-001 to ABT-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABX-001 to ABX-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} Cl \\ N \\ N \end{array}$$

$$A \longrightarrow CI \longrightarrow N$$

$$CHF_2$$

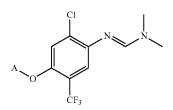
wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ABU-001 to ABU-528 are each an amidine compound

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ABY-001 to ABY-528 are each an amidine 35 compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & 40 \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\$$



tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABV-001 to ABV-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substituwherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu- 50 tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ABZ-001 to ABZ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c|c} Cl & & \\ & & \\ N & & \\ \end{array}$$

$$A \longrightarrow CI \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N$$

$$CF_3$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

60

Compounds ACA-001 to ACA-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds ACE-001 to ACE-528 are each an amidine compound

$$\begin{array}{c} CI \\ N \\ N \end{array}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACB-001 to ACB-528 are each an amidine compound

$$\begin{array}{c|c} Cl & & \\ & & \\ N & & \\ \hline \\ CF_3 & & \\ \end{array}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ACC-001 to ACC-528 are each an amidine 35 compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
Cl & 40 \\
\hline
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wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu- 50 tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACD-001 to ACD-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACF-001 to ACF-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ACG-001 to ACG-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACH-001 to ACH-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds ACI-001 to ACI-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds ACM-001 to ACM-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

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wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACJ-001 to ACJ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu-

tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACN-001 to ACN-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

A O N

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ACK-001 to ACK-528 are each an amidine 35 compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ACO-001 to ACO-528 are each an amidine compound

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & 40 \\ & & & \\ A & & & \\ \end{array}$$

A O CH_2F

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACL-001 to ACL-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACP-001 to ACP-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

20

25

30

55

60

Compounds ACQ-001 to ACQ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds ACU-001 to ACU-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} Br \\ N \\ N \end{array}$$

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Br} \\ \text{N} \\ \text{O} \end{array}$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACR-001 to ACR-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACV-001 to ACV-528 are each an amidine compound

$$A$$
 O
 CH_2F

A O CHF,

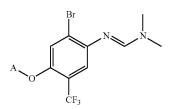
wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ACS-001 to ACS-528 are each an amidine 35 compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ACW-001 to ACW-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Br} & \text{40} \\ \text{N} & \text{N} \end{array}$$



wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACT-001 to ACT-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACX-001 to ACX-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & &$$

$$A \longrightarrow CF_2$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACY-001 to ACY-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Compounds ADC-001 to ADC-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$A \longrightarrow CF_3$$

$$R$$

$$N \longrightarrow N$$

$$N$$

$$10$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ACZ-001 to ACZ-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ADD-001 to ADD-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ A & & & \\ & & & \\ CF_3 & & & \\ \end{array}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ADA-001 to ADA-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

Compounds ADE-001 to ADE-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & 40 \\ & & & \\ A & & & \\ \end{array}$$

55

60

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu- 50 tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ADB-001 to ADB-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ADF-001 to ADF-528 are each an amidine compound

tion Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitu-

Compounds ADG-001 to ADG-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

Br	5
A. N. N.	
OMe	10

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18,

Compounds ADH-001 to ADH-528 are each an amidine compound represented by

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & 20 \\ & & & \\ A & & & \\ O & & & \\ O & & & \\ \end{array}$$

wherein A is a substituent corresponding to each of Substitution Numbers 1 to 528 listed in Table 1 to Table 18.

• in Table 1 to Table 18 represents a binding site.

TABLE 1

Substituent Number	A	35
1		_
2		40
3		45
4		50
5		
6		55
7	$\rightarrow \sim$	60
8	F ₃ C	65

1.2	ADEL I continued
Substituent Number	A
9	F ₃ C
10	F ₃ CF ₂ C
11	F
12	F
13	CI
14	CI
15	F
16	Cl
17	Br
18	
10	
19	
20	
21	F_3C F_3C
22	F F
23	CI
24	Br
	Br

TABLE 1-cont

Substituent Number

Substituent Number

BLE 1-continued		TABLE 2-continued			
A	_	Substituent Number	A		
	5	35	Br		
	10	36			
	15	37	F F		
	20	38	F		
F ₃ C	25	30	Cl		
	30	39	Cl		
	35	40	CI		
TABLE 2	40	41			
	45	42	F		
F_3C	50	43	CI CI		
F F	55	44	F F		
CI	60	45	CI		
Y	65				

62 TABLE 2-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
46		5	58	CI
47		10	59	F
48		15	60	CI
49		20		TABLE 3
50		25	Substituent Number 61	A Br
51	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	30	62	
52	F ₃ C	35	63	
53	F ₃ C	40	64	
54	F ₃ CF ₂ C	45 50	65	F ₃ C F ₃ C
55	F	55	66	F
56	F	60	67	CI
57	CI	65	68	Br

64 TABLE 3-continued

	3E 5 continued		11.12	EE 5 continued
Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
69		10	78	CI
70		15	79	Br
71		20	80	
72		25	81	F F
73	F ₃ C	35	82	F
74		40	83	CI
75		45 50	84	CI
76	F_3C F_3C	55	85	
77	F F	60	86	F
	Y	65		CI

66TABLE 4-continued

			TABLE 4-continued	
Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
87	F	5	97	F_3C CF_3
88	F F	10	98	F ₃ CF ₂ C
	Cl	15	99	CF_3
89	CF ₃	20	100	CF ₃
90	CF ₃	25	101	CF ₃
	TABLE 4	30	102	CI CF ₃
Substituent Number	A			CI
91	CF ₃	35	103	CF ₃
92	CF ₃	40	104	CF ₃
93	CF ₃	45	105	CF ₃
94	CF ₃	50	106	CF ₃
95	CF ₃	55		
		60	107	CF ₃
96	F_3 C CF_3	65	108	CF ₃

TABLE 4-continued

1.	ADLE 4-continued		1.	ABLE 4-continued
Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
109	F ₃ C CF ₃	5	119	CF ₃
110	CF ₃	10	120	ÇF ₃
111	CI CF3	15		F ₃ C F ₃ C
112	CI CF ₃	20		TABLE 5
	Br	25	Substituent Number	A
113	CF ₃	-	121	F CF3
		30	122	CF ₃
114	CF ₃	35		Cl
115	CF ₃	40	123	Br CF ₃
		45	124	CF ₃
116	CF ₃	50		F
117	F_3C	55	125	CF ₃
	.,	60	126	F
118	CF ₃	60	120	
	Y	65		 Cl

70 TABLE 5-continued

127 CF ₃ 5 138	
	•
CI 10 139	•
CF_3 140 F_3C	•
F ₃ C	•
$^{\text{CF}_3}$ $^{\text{20}}$ $^{\text{142}}$ $^{\text{F}_3\text{CF}_2\text{C}}$	•
F F 25	•
130 CF ₃	•
CI CI CI CI CI	•
131 CF ₃ 35 146 Cl	•
F F F F F F F F F F	•
CI CI CI CI	•
CI CI 45 149 Br	•
50	•
TABLE 6 Substituent Number A	
136 Number A 151	•
137	^

72
TABLE 6-continued

IA	DLE 0-continued		1A.	BLE 0-continued
Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
153	F ₃ C	5	165	F
154	F	10	166	CI
155	Cl	15	167	Br
156	Br	20		Br
157		25	168	
158		30	169	F F
159		35	170	F
160		40	171	CI
161	F ₃ C	45	172	CI
162	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	50	173	
163		55	173	FF
		60	174	
164	F_3C		175	CÎ CÎ
	1	65		\mathcal{K}_{F}

74TABLE 7-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
176	CI	5	187	F
177	CI CI	10	188	F
178		15	189	CI
179		20	190	CI
180		25	191	F.
		30	192	
Substituent Number	TABLE 7	35	193	CI
181		40		Br
182		45	194	
183			195	
184	F ₃ C	50	196	
185		55	197	F ₃ C
186	F ₃ C	60	198	F,
	F ₃ CF ₂ C	65		F

76TABLE 7-continued

		_		
Substituent Number	A		Substituent	
199	CI	5	Number 209	A
	CI		209	F
200	Br Br	10		
	BI		210	ı
201		15		CI
202	' I	20		_
		_		TABLE 8
	Y ,	25	Substituent Number	A
203			211	Br
		30		
204			212	,
201		35		
	Y \			F
205		40	213	F
	F ₃ C			F
		45	214	I F
206			214	
	•	50		CI
207			215	CI,
		55		CI
	Y			CI
208	F ₃ C	60	216	\ \ \
	F ₃ C			
		65		/\

78TABLE 8-continued

17	ADLE 8-Continued			TABLE 8-continued
Substituent Number	A	_	Substituent Number	A
217	\ \ \	5	227	CF ₃
	FF	10	228	CF ₃
218		15		F ₃ C
	CI CI		229	F_3 C CF_3
219	F	20	230	F ₃ CF ₂ C
220	F F	25	231	CF ₃
220	CI	30		F
221	Cl Cl CF ₃		232	F CF3
		35	233	CF ₃
222	CF ₃	40	234	CI CF ₃
223	CF ₃	45	234	Cl
			235	CF ₃
224	CF ₃	50	236	CF ₃
225	CF ₃	55		CI
		60	237	Br CF3
226	CF ₃		238	CF ₃
	•	65		

79TABLE 8-continued

		5 9,309,19	1 D ∠		
79			80 TABLE 9-continued		
1	TABLE 8-continued			ABLE 9-continued	
Substituent			Substituent Number	A	
Number	A	5	248	CF ₃	
239	ÇF ₃				
237		10		Y	
	•		249	CF ₃	
240	CF ₃			F ₃ C	
		15			
			250	CE	
		20	250	CF ₃	
	TABLE 9			•	
Substituent Number	A	25			
241	F_3C CF_3	23	251	CF ₃	
	F ₃ C				
242	CF ₃	30		Ť	
	F		252	CF ₃	
		35		F ₃ C	
243	CI CF_3				
	Cl		253	CF ₃	
244	CF ₃	40		F	
	Br				
	V \	45			
245	$\prod_{i=1}^{CF_3}$		254	CI CF3	
		50		CI	
		20			
246	CF ₃		255	CF ₃	
		55		Br	
	Υ `			Y `	
247	CF ₃	60	256	CF ₃	
				Y \	
		65		F	

TABLE 9-continued TABLE 9-continued

IAD	SLE 9-Commueu		1	ABLE 9-continued
Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
257	F CF ₃	5	267	CF ₃
	F	10	268	
258	F CF ₃	•		CF_3
		15	269	CF_3
259	l Cl ÇF₃		270	1
207	CI	20		CF_3
	Cl	25		TABLE 10
260	CF ₃	25	Substituent Number	A
		30	271	CF ₃
261	CF ₃		272	F_3C CF_3
		35	273	F ₃ C
262	F F CF ₃		274	F ₃ CF ₂ C
		40	275	CF ₃
	Cl	45		F CF ₃
263	F CF ₃		276	F CF_3
	F F	50	277	Cl CF ₃
264	CF ₃		278	Cl
	CI	55	279	CF ₃
265	cı' cı	60	280	CI CI
266	CF_3		200	CF ₃
200	CF ₃	65	281	Br CF ₃
				*

84 TABLE 10-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent	
	А	5	Number	A
282			295	
	CF_3			CF_3
283		10		
	CF_3		296	F ₃ C
284	,		270	F ₃ C
		15		$ ightharpoonup CF_3$
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			
285	F ₃ C		297	F
	CF_3	20		F CF_3
286	F			
	$F \longrightarrow CF_3$	25	298	Cl.
287	Cl.	25		CI
	CI			CF ₃
	CF ₃	30		l
288	Br		299	Br
	CF ₃			Br CF ₃
289	\	35		
	CF_3		300	\
290		40		CF ₃
	\bigvee CF ₃			F
291	\	45		TADLE 11
271	CF ₃	45	Substituent	TABLE 11
			Substituent Number	A
292		50	301	F
				CF_3
	CF ₃			 F
		55	302	\
293	F ₃ C			CF_3
	CF ₃			CI
294	1	60	303	Cl
294				CI
	CF_3	65		CF ₃
	I	65		Cl

86 TABLE 11-continued

17	ABLE 11-continued			TABLE 11-continued
Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
304	CF ₃	5	315	
305	\\ \	10	316	CF ₃
306	F CF_3	15	317	CF ₃
300	CI CI	20	318	F_3C CF_3
307	$F \xrightarrow{F} CF_3$	25	319	F ₃ CF ₂ C CF ₃
308	F F	30		F CF_3
309	CI CI		320	FCF3
309	CF ₃	35	321	CI
310	CF_3	40	322	CF ₃
311	V 6.1,	45	323	CF ₃
312	CF ₃	50	324	CF ₃
313	CF ₃	55	325	CF ₃
	CF ₃	60	323	Br CF_3
314	CF_3	65	326	CF ₃

TABLE	11-continued	

TABLE 12-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
327	CF ₃	5	337	F_3 C CF_3
328	CF ₃	10	338	
329	F_3C CF_3	15		CF_3
330	F	20	339	CF ₃
	TABLE 12	25	340	F_3C
Substituent Number	A	30		CF ₃
331	Cl CF ₃	35	341	F
332	Br CF_3	40	342	CF ₃
333				Cl CF ₃
334	CF ₃	45	343	Br
	CF_3	50	344	CF ₃
335	CF ₃	55	344	CF_3
336	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	60	345	F
	CF ₃	65		CF ₃

90
TABLE 12-continued

Substituent Number	A	_	Substituent Number	A
346	CF_3	5	356	CF ₃
347	CI	10	357	CF ₃
348	CF ₃	15	358	CF ₃
	CF_3	20	359	$_{\mathrm{CF_{3}}}$
349	CF_3	25		CF ₃
350	F F	30	360	F_3 C CF_3
	\bigvee CF ₃	25		
351	CI CI	35	Substituent	TABLE 13
351	F CF_3	40	Substituent Number 361	A CF ₃
351 352	F F F CF_3 CI CI CF_3	_		F_3C CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3
	$F \xrightarrow{F} CF_{3}$ $CI \xrightarrow{CF_{3}}$ CF_{3} CF_{3}	40	361	A CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3
352	$F \xrightarrow{F} CF_{3}$ $CI \xrightarrow{CI} CF_{3}$	40	361	A CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3
352 353	F F CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3	45	362 363	F_3 C CF_3 F_3 C CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3

92 TABLE 13-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
366	CF ₃	— 5	377	CF ₃
367	F CF_3 CF_3	10 15	378	CF ₃
368	CF ₃	20	379	CF ₃
369	Br CF ₃	25	380	CF ₃
370	CF ₃	30		CF ₃
371	CF ₃	35	381	F_3C CF_3 CF_3
372	CF ₃	40	382	CF ₃
373	F ₃ C CF ₃	45	383	CF ₃
374	CF ₃	50	384	CF ₃
375	CF ₃	55		F_3C CF_3
376	CF_3 CF_3 CF_3	60	385	$F \xrightarrow{CF_3}$
	Br CF_3	65		

94 TABLE 14-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
386	CI CF_3 CF_3		394	CF ₃
		10	395	Cl Cl CF ₃
387	Br $\operatorname{CF_3}$ $\operatorname{CF_3}$	15		F CF_3
388	CF ₃	20	396	CI CF ₃
389	F CF ₃	25	397	cı' cı
	F CF_3	30	398	•
	ļ F		399	\
390	CF ₃	35	400	
	ĊI TABLE 14	40	401	
Substituent Number 391	A CF ₃	45	402	
	CI CF3	50	403	***
392	ĊI CF ₃		404	F ₃ C
	CF ₃	55	405	F_3C
393	CF ₃	60	406	F_3CF_2C
	CF ₃	65	407	F

96 TABLE 15-continued

SubstituentSubstituentNumberANumber	A
408 F 422	•
409 CI 10 423	
410 Cl 15 424	Υ —
411 F	•
412 Cl 20 425 F ₃ C	
413 Br 25	
414	•
415	\
416	•
F_3C F_3C F_3C F_3C F_3C	
418 F 429 F F	•
419 CI 50 430 CI	
420 Br Br	•
TABLE 15	•
Substituent Number A 60	
65	F

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TABLE 15-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
433	F	5	444	
434	F	10	445	
435	CI	15	446	\
	Cl	20	447	
436		25	448	
437		30		F ₃ C
438	F F	35	449	F ₃ C
420	Cl Cl		450	F ₃ CF ₂ C
439	F F	40		TABLE 16
440	CI	45	Substituent Number 451	A
441	cı Čcı	50	452	F
442		55		F
442		60	453	CI
443		65	454	CI
	•			V

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TABLE 16-continued

	BEE 10 continued			IBEE 10 Continued
Substituent Number	A	_	Substituent Number	A
455	F	5	467	
456	CI	10	468	
457	Br	15		
458		20	469	F ₃ C
459		25	470	Ĭ
460		30		
461	F ₃ C	35	471	
462	F	40	472	F ₃ C F ₃ C
463	CI	45	473	F,
464	Br Br	50		F
465		55	474	Cl
466	Y —	60	475	Br Br
		65		

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TABLE 17-continued

Substituent Number	A	- <u>-</u>	Substituent Number	A
476		_ 5 —	484	CI
	F	10		CI CI
477	F	15	485	CF ₃
	F		486	CF ₃
478		20	487	CF3
	CI	25	407	
479	CI	30	488	CF ₃
480	Cı	35	489	CF ₃
		40	490	CF ₃
	TABLE 17	_		
Substituent Number 481	A	45	491	CF ₃
	FF	50	492	F_3C
482		55	493	CF ₃
483	CI	60		F ₃ C
	F		494	F ₃ CF ₂ C
	F	65		V \

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TABLE 17-continued

Substituent Number	A		Substituent	
495	CF ₃	5	Number	A
	F		507	CF ₃
496	E CF3	10		CI
			508	CF ₃
497	CF ₃	15		Br
	CI	•	509	ÇF ₃
498	CF ₃	20	309	C13
		25		
499	F_CF ₃	23	510	CF ₃
		30		
500	CICF3			Y —
	•	35		
501	Br CF3	_	Substituent	TABLE 18
		40	Substituent Number 511	A CF ₃
502	CF ₃	40		
		40	511	CF ₃
502 503	CF ₃			
503	CF ₃		511	CF ₃
		45	511	CF ₃
503 504	CF ₃	45	511	CF ₃
503	CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3	45 50 55	511 512 513	CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃
503 504 505	CF ₃	45 50	511	CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃
503 504	CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3 CF_3	45 50 55	511 512 513	CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃

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TABLE 18-continued			TABLE 18-continued	
Substituent Number	A		Substituent Number	A
515	CF ₃	5	524	CF ₃
516	F ₃ C CF ₃	10	525	CF ₃
		15		FF
517	F CF3	20	526	CF ₃
518	CI CF3	25	527	F CF3
519	Br CF ₃	35	528	F F CF ₃
520	CF ₃		rt by weight.	amples will be shown. The part means
521	F CF3	Inv par hyd	50 Parts of any one vention (1-1) to (1-10 rts of magnesium la drous silicon oxide a formulation.	compound of Compounds of Present 5), 3 parts of calcium lignosulfonate, 2 uryl sulfate and 45 parts of synthetic re well pulverized and mixed to obtain nulation Example 2
522	CF ₃	Inv	vention (1-1) to (1-16	compound of Compounds of Present 5) and 1.5 parts of sorbitan trioleate are of an aqueous solution containing 2

55 mixed with 28.5 parts of an aqueous solution containing 2 parts of polyvinyl alcohol, and the mixture is finely pulverized by a wet pulverizing method, then 40 parts of an aqueous solution containing $0.05\,\mathrm{parts}$ of xanthan gum and $0.1\,\mathrm{parts}$ of aluminum magnesium silicate is added thereto. 10 Parts of 60 propylene glycol is further added, and the mixture is stirred and mixed to obtain a formulation.

Formulation Example 3

2 Parts of any one compound of Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) to (1-16), 88 parts of kaolin clay and 10 parts of talc are well pulverized and mixed to obtain a formulation.

Formulation Example 4

5 Parts of any one compound of Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) to (1-16), 14 parts of polyoxyethylenestyrylphenyl ether, 6 parts of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and 75 parts of xylene are well mixed to obtain a formulation.

Formulation Example 5

2 Parts of any one compound of Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) to (1-16), 1 part of synthetic hydrous silicon oxide, 2 parts of calcium lignosulfonate, 30 parts of bentonite and 65 parts of kaolin clay are well pulverized and mixed, then water is added, and the mixture is well kneaded, granulated and dried to obtain a formulation.

Formulation Example 6

10 Parts of any one compound of Compounds of Present ²⁰ Invention (1-1) to (1-16); 35 parts of white carbon containing 50 parts of polyoxyethylene alkyl ether sulfate ammonium salt; and 55 parts of water are mixed and finely pulverized by a wet pulverization method to obtain a formulation.

Next, it will be shown by test examples that the compound 25 of the present invention is useful in controlling plant diseases.

The control effect was evaluated by visually observing the area of lesions on a test plant on the investigation and comparing the area of lesions of a plant treated with the compound of the present invention with the area of lesions of a non-treated plant.

Test Example 1

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and rice (variety: Nip- 35 ponbare) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 20 days. Thereafter, Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) and (1-16) were each formed into a formulation according to Formulation Example 2, and diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (500 ppm), and then applied to 40 foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the rice. After spraying, the plants were airdried, and the spray-treated rice and the rice seedling (variety: Nipponbare) affected by Magnaporthe grisea were left for 6 days while they were brought into contact with each other at 45 24° C. in the daytime and 20° C. at night under high humidity, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with either one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) and (1-16) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Test Example 2

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and wheat (variety: Shirogane) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 9 days. Thereafter, spores of wheat *Puccinia recondita* were inoculated by sprinkling them on the wheat. The wheat was placed at 23° C. under darkness and high humidity for 1 day, and then air-dried. Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) and (1-16) were each formed into a formulation according to Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the wheat. After spraying, the plants were air-dried and further left under illumination for 7 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with either one of Compounds of Paragina (1-16) were each formed into a present Invention (1-1) and (1-16) were each formed into a present Invention (1-1) and (1-16) were each formed into a formulation according to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the wheat. After spraying, the plants were air-dried and further left under illumination for 7 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the with any one of Compound (1-11), (1-12), (1-14) and (1-16).

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Present Invention (1-1) and (1-16) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Test Example 3

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and wheat (variety: Shirogane) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 9 days. Compounds of Present Invention (1-2), (1-3) and (1-6) to (1-16) were each formed into a formulation according to Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the wheat. After spraying, the plants were air-dried and grown under illumination at 18° C. for 5 days, and then spores of wheat Puccinia recondita were inoculated by sprinkling them on the wheat. After inoculating, the plants were placed at 23° C. under darkness and high humidity for 1 day, then grown under illumination at 18° C. for 8 days, and the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with any one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-2), (1-3) and (1-6) to (1-16) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Test Example 4

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and cucumber (variety: Sagamihanjiro) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 12 days. Compounds of Present Invention 1, 2 and 16 were each formed into a formulation according to Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the cucumber. After spraying, the plants were airdried, and spores of cucumber *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* were inoculated by sprinkling them. The plants were grown in a greenhouse at 24° C. in the daytime and 20° C. at night for 11 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with any one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-1), (1-2) and (1-16) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Test Example 5

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and wheat (variety: Apogee) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 10 days. Compounds of Present Invention (1-8), (1-11), (1-12), (1-14) and (1-15) were each formed into a formulation according to Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the wheat. After spraying, the plants were air-dried, and after 4 days, an aqueous suspension of spores of wheat Septoria tritici was inoculated by spraying it. After inoculating, the plants were placed at 18° C. under high humidity for 3 days and subsequently placed under illumination for 14 to 18 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with any one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-8), (1-11), (1-12), (1-14) and (1-15) was 30% or less of the lesion

Test Example 6

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and barley (variety: Nishinohoshi) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 7 days. Compounds of Present Invention (1-12), (1-14) and (1-16) were each formed into a formulation according to

Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the barley. After spraying, the plants were air-dried, and after 2 days, an aqueous suspension of spores of barley *Pyrenophora teres* was inoculated by spraying it. After inoculating, the plants were placed in a greenhouse at 23° C. in the daytime and 20° C. at night under high humidity for 3 days, and subsequently grown in a greenhouse for 7 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with any one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-12), (1-14) and (1-16) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Test Example 7

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and barley (variety: Mikamo Golden) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 7 days. Compounds of Present Invention (1-8), (1-12) and (1-14) to (1-16) were each formed into a formu- 20 lation according to Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the barley. After spraying, the plants were air-dried, and after 2 days, an aqueous suspension 25 of spores of barley Rhynchosporium secalis was inoculated by spraying it. After inoculating, the plants were placed in a greenhouse at 23° C. in the daytime and 20° C. at night under high humidity for 3 days, and subsequently grown in a greenhouse for 7 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As 30 a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with any one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-8), (1-12) and (1-14) to (1-16) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Test Example 8

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and soybean (variety: Kurosengoku) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 13 days. Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) to (1-3) 40 and (1-5) to (1-15) were each formed into a formulation according to Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the soybean. After spraying, the 45 plants were air-dried, and after 2 days, an aqueous suspension of spores of soybean Phakopsora pachyrhizi was inoculated by spraying it. After inoculating, the plants were placed in a greenhouse at 23° C. in the daytime and 20° C. at night under high humidity for 3 days, and subsequently grown in a greenhouse for 14 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with any one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) to (1-3) and (1-5) to (1-15) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Test Example 9

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and soybean (variety: Kurosengoku) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse 60 for 13 days. Thereafter, an aqueous suspension of spores of soybean *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* was inoculated by spraying it on the soybean. The soybean was placed at 23° C. under high humidity for 1 day, and then air-dried. Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) to (1-15) were each formed into a 65 formulation according to Formulation Example 2, then diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentra-

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tion (200 ppm), and applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the soybean. After spraying, the plants were air-dried, and further left under illumination for 14 days, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, the lesion area of the plants treated with any one of Compounds of Present Invention (1-1) to (1-15) was 30% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

Comparative Test Example

A soil was filled into a plastic pot, and rice (variety: Nipponbare) was seeded therein, and grown in a greenhouse for 20 days. Thereafter, Compound of Present Invention (1-17) 15 and Compound 267 (N'-(4-cyclohexylmethoxy-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N,N-dimethylformamidine) described WO2000/46184 were each formed into a formulation according to Formulation Example 2, and diluted with water so as to have a predetermined concentration (200 ppm), and then applied to foliage by spraying so that it was sufficiently adhered to the leaf surface of the rice. After spraying, the plants were air-dried, and the spray-treated rice and the rice seedling (variety: Nipponbare) affected by Magnaporthe grisea were left for 6 days while they were brought into contact with each other at 24° C. in the daytime and 20° C. at night under high humidity, and then the lesion area was investigated. As a result, as shown in Table A, in the same conditions, the lesion area of the plants treated with Compound of Present Invention (1-17) was 10% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant, and on the other hand, the lesion area of the plants treated with Compound 267 described in WO2000/ 46184 was 50% or less of the lesion area in the non-treated plant.

TABLE 19

Compound	Concentration (ppm)	Lesion Area (%)
Compound of Present Invention (1-17)	200	1-10
Compound 267 in WO2000/46184	200	31-50

The results show that the compound of the present invention exhibits more excellent biological activity, as compared to the compound that has the closest structure among the compounds described in WO2000/46184.

The invention claimed is:

1. An amidine compound represented by formula (1)

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ each independently represent a C1 to C5 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom;

R⁶ and R⁷ each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C1 to C3 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms;

- $\ensuremath{R^8}$ and $\ensuremath{R^9}$ each independently represent a C1 to C3 alkyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms, a C1 to C2 alkoxy group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or a halogen atom; and
- R^{10} and R^{11} each independently represent a C1 to C6 alkyl 5 group optionally having one or more halogen atoms or a C2 to C6 alkenyl group optionally having one or more halogen atoms.
- 2. The amidine compound according to claim 1, wherein R⁸ and R⁹ are each independently a methyl group option- 10 ally having one or more halogen atoms;
- R¹⁰ is a methyl group; and
- R¹¹ is a C1 to C3 alkyl group or a C2 to C3 alkenyl group.
- 3. The amidine compound according to claim 1, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are each independently a C1 to C5 15 alkyl group, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom; R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are a methyl group; and
- R^{11} is an ethyl group, a propyl group or a 2-propenyl group.
- 4. A plant disease controlling agent comprising the amidine compound as defined in claim 1.
- 5. A method for controlling plant diseases comprising applying an effective amount of the amidine compound as defined in claim 1 to a plant or soil.